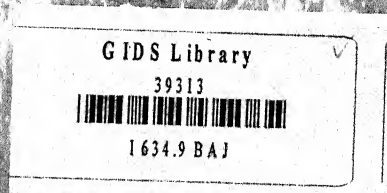


**EVALUATION OF SAMANVIT GRAM VANIKARAN
SAMRIDDHI YOJANA (SGVSY)
UNDERTAKEN BY D.F.D.A.
F.D.A. MAINPURI, U.P.**

Sponsored by:
Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests
Social Forestry, U.P., Lucknow



Conducted By:
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PREFACE

Many schemes of the forest development are being funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. It has been observed by MOEF that while the objective of all the schemes are the same, their cost norms and guidelines are quite different. It has also been observed that funds released by the Govt. of India to the respective state could not reach to the implementing agencies in time, which at times badly affected the progress of schemes. Keeping in view all these points and also considering the need to integrate Rural Development and forest conservation schemes, the Ministry of Environment and Forests decided the merge most of the schemes funded by this ministry into one scheme with the name "National Afforestation Programme". This scheme along with plantation activities, also includes some activities of Rural Developments as an Entry Point Activities (EPA). It has also been decided that this scheme will be implemented through the institution of "Forest Development Agency" (FDA).

I do have an opportunity to express my obligation and gratitude to Prof. A.K. Singh, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, who assigned me to undertake the evaluation study of D.F.D.A., Mainpuri, U.P. in the institute. Without his guidance and cooperation it was not possible for me to complete this study. I am also thankful to Prof. Ashutosh Joshi and Dr. Y.P. Singh for their guidance on every aspect of the work during the study period. I am thankful to Shri Arvind Kumar Singh for assisting me at every stage of the completion of this project as he worked sincerely with me. I am also thankful to Mr. Manoharan K. and Ms. Geeta Bisht for word processing the manuscript carefully and efficiently. My thanks are due to Mr. R.S. Bisht for maintaining official records. I extend my thanks to Mr. PJD Kutty and Deepak Sharma for scanning the colour photo prints for this study.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND GRADING OF THE PROJECT FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FDA), MAINPURI

GRADING OF PROJECT ON SCALE OF 01 TO 10

Quantitative Aspects	Physical	9.0
	Financial	9.0
Qualitative Aspects	Survival	8.0
	Health of Plantations	6.0
	Maintenance	8.0
	Sustainability	8.0
JFM	Degree of People's Participation	9.0
	Satisfaction over Perceived Benefits by the Local Population	7.0
FDA	Composition of General and Executive Bodies of the FDA	8.0
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	Outstanding (8-10)	Very Good (5-<8)	Good (3-<5)	Poor (<3)
Overall Grading of the Project	—	7.92	—	—

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the beginning of 10th Five Year Plan, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India launched National Afforestation Programme (NAP) to empower village communities at grassroot level. It has been implemented through a two-tier decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) at the forest division level and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) at the village level. The summary of findings of the study is given below.

Profile of Project Area

- Mainpuri forest division, which covers entire district of Mainpuri, is situated under Agra Revenue Division of Uttar Pradesh. Total geographical area of the division is 275900 ha. and about 1418.80 ha. (0.5 per cent) of its total area is under the forest cover.
- Most of the land of the division is sodic. During the rainy season crops are usually suffered due to water logging. The salinity in land is recorded to quite high which is measured to the tune of even 11.0 pH in some parts of the district. The agricultural land had sandy loam and clay loam on account of the dust storm and westerly deserted storms during the months of May and June. The main vegetable varieties of the area are at the verge of extinction.
- During the summer season the temperature of the division ranges from 48°C to 34°C. During the months of December and January the area suffers from extreme cold. The temperature goes down to the level of 4°C. The area has average 148 mm rainfall during the months of July, August and September. Most of the farmers are using personal tubewells to irrigate their crops.
- The population composition of villages covered under NAP indicated that an average 6.20 per cent of the total population belonged to the scheduled caste and 3.67 per cent to the category of other backward classes. Thus, about ten per cent population belonged to the SC and OBC categories. There are 2575 households with a population of 8224 in ten villages of Mainpuri covered under National Afforestation Programme. Most of the households in ten villages of NAP had very small land holdings. About 93 per cent of the total land holdings had an average area of less than 2 hectares.

Findings of the Study

- The reference period of this project was consecutive five years (2003-04 to 2007-08).
- Total target area to be treated in this project was 500 ha and by the end of the financial year (2006-07) 100 per cent (500 ha.) of the target area was treated for project activity as per the available data.
- The total project cost was earmarked as Rs.68.88 lakh. By the end of 2005-06 financial years an amount of Rs.43.44 lakh was sanctioned (63.07 per cent). The amount released by the end of financial year 2005-06 was Rs.39.31 lakhs which constituted 90.49 per cent of the sanctioned amount and 57.07 per cent of the total project cost.
- Whole project area was forest land and belonged to reserve forest category.
- During four years of project implementation (2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07) important species used were prosopis juliflora, deshi babool and kanji, etc. These species were used under the scheme of ANR.
- Out of 10 JFMCs in the project area a sample of 4 JFMCs by adopting simple random sampling technique was drawn belonging to two different years (2004-05 and 2005-6) to assess the survival rate. The sample JFMCs were Saman (80 ha.), Kishni (40 ha.), Anjni (30 ha.), Badanpur (30 ha.). The average survival rate of species was calculated after physical verification of plantation area by dividing it into a grid of 0.1 hectare. The average survival rate was found as 76 per cent at this location. The average height of the plant species was 2.5 feet.
- Average survival rate of species for the entire project area during two years of plantation (2004-05 to 2005-06) was 76 per cent. It was 75 per cent for the plantation year of 2004-05 and followed by 76.67 per cent during 2005-06.
- Micro-plans of 10 villages were completed prior to the implementation of the project. The records were available with the concerned range offices. The preparation of micro-plans was undertaken using the participatory rural appraisal method. Around one lakh of rupees was spent for the preparation of the plans. However, the availability of the micro plans was not ensured fully by the members of micro-planning team at different levels.
- Sufficient entry point activities were taken up in 10 JFMCs for this project in the district. As per available details an expenditure target of Rs.11.99 lakh was fixed

under entry point activities during 2003-04 to 2006-07. The actual expenditure of Rs.7.52 lakh was made for undertaking these activities in different villages of the project upto December 2006. Thus, 62.72 per cent of the target amount was spent to undertake entry point activities till this period. The maximum amount of Rs.2.40 lakh was spent in Saman JFMC of the Kishni range.

- As per record and on the spot inquiry there was no village development fund with the JFMCs. Hence village community did not made any effort to create fund to take up relevant activities.
- The district level documents of FDA Mainpuri indicate about the provision of monitoring and evaluation of the plantation and other activities on every 1st December and 1st June in the project duration. But the details regarding monitoring and evaluation made by the officials and the frequency of M&E in FDA, Mainpuri have not been made available to the evaluation team.
- The members of the JFMCs including officials were satisfied with working of the FDA office and there has been full cooperation and support from village community, but the delay in the receipt of grant was found to be affecting their functioning. The process of assets creation within the sample JFMCs was found satisfactory as a result of this in the Kishni JFMC, 2 hectare of land which was being cultivated, brought back to forest area through the dialogue with JFMC members and villagers.
- The quality of land in the project area was not good. Most of the land of the project area found sodic hence the percentage of fertile land has been very low. The entire plantation work was carried out on forest land and belonged to the reserve forest category.
- The quality of plantation under added neutral regeneration made in the division was good.
- On degraded lands in the reserve forests the prosopis, deshi babool and kanji species were planted under added natural regeneration. The growth was found to be good considering the high pH value of the sodic land.
- Traditional technology was used in most of the activities under FDA project. The polybags and pindi techniques were used while raising the seedlings in nurseries in all the JFMCs. The gypsum and manure of 2 kg each quantity is filled in pits for plantation. The mixing of sulphuric acid with the water for irrigating the plants was done to reduce the salinity of the land in plantation area.

- As the project is only two to three years old, the expected increase in fuel wood is yet to be achieved. The increase the fodder grass has started becoming available in the plantation area.
- There has been improvements in the status of health and education among the population of the areas. The availability of drinking water was increased by installing more handpumps through entry point activities. The income of the population has increased by employment generation through the project activities.
- Work generated from the project provided employment to the community people. In the first year 1835 mandays was generated followed by 7850 mandays in the second year and 3266 mandays in the third year. Total 5370 mandays generated in the fourth year till September 2006.
- For the selection of plant species the soil type, moisture content and climatic conditions were taken into consideration. These were discussed with the local population. The common agreement was arrived at for the finalization of the plant varieties. The planted species of the plants were found to be the best to have the required growth potential.
- None of the medicinal and NTFP plant species were taken for plantation in this project. The forest officials have not found these varieties suitable for this area considering soil characteristics.
- The level of awareness among the local population about the FDA purpose and activities was quite high. In some JFMCs the unauthorized cultivation in the forest land was stopped and land was brought back for the plantation under this project through dialogue between villagers and forest officials. The benefits of awareness have also been visible in the form of proper upkeep of the plantation, entry point activities and employment generation in the catchment areas of the FDA project.
- The meeting with the members of JFMCs and other population groups of the villages were held. The other awareness training programmes relating to plantation and activities for afforestation were organized by the forest department. The members of JFMCs have further interacted with village population groups for motivating them for the same.
- The means of communication adopted for the awareness generation have created enough enthusiasm among the local community as the intensity of awareness generation was found to be sufficiently high. Consequently it has generated favourable response as stated above.

- Village communities had full involvement in project planning, implementation, usufructs sharing and other mechanisms of the project.
- The protection and maintenance of plantation was undertaken by the watchmen, forest guard and also by the people from the community. Resultant to this, the survival rate of the plantation was found to be quite high despite very bad land quality and frequent attacks of animals in the area.

Constraints and Limitations

- The quality of forest land under which the plantation is undertaken is not good, in view of this, the task of plantation under added natural regeneration has become very difficult and limited plant species could be planted.
- The cost of plantation has been quite high considering the grant released for the same.
- High biotic pressure due to presence of unattended cattle as well as wild animals and human population has been a permanent problem specially in plantation sites.
- The fund flow was almost smooth except on certain occasions. This delayed the project implementation for sometime, but the recovery of shortfall was achieved with the release of funds.
- The FDA officials have been making efforts for the release of funds and they have been successful in most of their efforts.

Suggestions and Recommendations

- The FDA officials were found to be quite enthusiastic for making improvements in ANR plantation. But the required fund and project period is not found to be sufficient. They held the view that the improvement in the plantation species may be brought about by deployment of more funds over a much longer time.
- The large scale plantation in the adjoining FDA area has been experimented with the funding from other agencies. This involved different techniques and larger fund. The project authorities have shown their willingness to replicate the same in the project area.
- The people of the area are happy with the project work but they are still in need of more EPA activities and better quality of plant species.

- As per views of the evaluators the project could be continued as the project has received good response from the community members. They have been found to be satisfied with the FDA for this project. The area is still in need of this project.
- The plantation species under ANR should be improved. The awareness campaign and capacity building programmes for community members and JFMCs should be given priority for making such project more effective.

CHAPTER -I

PROJECT PROFILE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

This chapter deals with the profile of the project area and its salient features alongwith project implementing agency, its location, cost, duration and area treated. Project objectives, components of the project, composition of FDA and JFMC, micro-plans, approved programme of work etc. as discussed in the project proposal.

A-1 PROJECT TITLE :

1. Project Title :

National Afforestation Programme (NAP) : A participatory approach to sustainable development of forests through forest development agency (FDA) Mainpuri in U.P.

2. Project Implementing Agency :

FDA	Mainpuri
District	Mainpuri
Forest Division	Mainpuri
Forest Circle	Agra
State	Uttar Pradesh

3. Location and Area of the Project :

The project area is spread in all the Tehsils namely Mainpuri, Karhal and constitute three range of Mainpuri Forest Division with head quarter at Mainpuri, U.P. The whole area lies in the catchment of Ishan, Kali and Arind rivers. The map annexed. The project area is concerned with reserved forest.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| (a) | Watersheds : | Karhal, Mainpuri, Kishni |
| (b) | sub-watersheds | Ishan, Kali, Arind |
| (c) | Development Block | Anjani, Pararia, Lalpur Sathini, Badanpur, Bharauli, Saman, Kishni, Chaurapur, Netawali, Birthuwa, Garhia, Alamgeerr. |
| (d) | Forest Range | Mainpuri, Kishni, Karhal |
| (e) | Number of Villages | 10 (Table 1.1) |

Table 1.1
Selected Villages Under D.F.D.A

S. No.	Name of Watershed	Name of Village	Name of Watershed Code
1.	Karhal	Garhia Alamgeer	K-1
2.		Netawali	K-2
3.		Birthuwa	K-3
4.	Mainpuri	Anjani	M-1
5.		Lalpur Sathini	M-2
6.		Badanpur Bharauli	M-3
7.		Pararia	M-4
8.	Kishni	Saman	KS-1
9.		Kishni	KS-2
10.		Chaurapur	KS-3

Project Cost, Duration and Area :

Project Cost	Rs.68,88,500.00
Project Duration	2003-04 to 2007-08
Project Area	500.00 Ha.

A.2 Project Proposal :

1. Introduction :

Mainpuri district lying between 78011'E to 79017'E longitude and 26053'N to 28012'N attitude comes under Agra Revenue Division of Uttar Pradesh. Out of total 275900 Ha. area of the district only 1418.80 Ha. is under R.F. scattered over 13 Forest Blocks representing tropical dry deciduous alkaline-saline Babool Forest of (5a-8b), which is about 0.5 per cent of total area of the district. The total forest area including other categories of forest area of the district constitutes 0.71 per cent of the total geographical area. Forest are degraded composed of mainly prosopis, juliflora, planted over the years in the last two decades. This apart, canal road and rail sides do constitute protected forest having degraded patches of shisham and new mixed plantations.

About 90 per cent of the total population of district resides in villages and therefore, the pressure for fuel wood collection and small timber for making agricultural implements is on reserved forest and canal road/railway side protected forest. About 40 per cent of the fuel wood demand is met from reserved and protected forests of district, total demand being 3,60,000 metric tons per year.

The cattle pressure from village near by reserved and protected forest is heavy, they cause continuous trampling of the ground and cause considerable loss to new plantations as well as soil.

Canal banks and railway side are profuse in khass and munj grasses in patches. Both of these are used by local here and there, honey collection is also in vogue by the villagers.

2. Project area and location :

The project area is spread in all the tehsils namely Mainpuri, Karhal and constitute three range of Mainpuri forest division with head quarter at mainpuri U.P. The whole area lies in the catchment of Ishan, Kali and Arind rivers (the map annexed). The forest area (reserved) is situated in all the three Tehsils of the district. It is distributed in Kishni, Karhal and Mainpuri ranges. Protected forest constituting canal banks road and rail side, however, are distributed in all the four ranges viz. Karhal, Kishni, Mainpuri and Bhogoun. The following table gives complete picture of different kind of forest.

Table 1.2 Forest Categories

S.No.	Category of Forest	
1.	R.F.	1418.80 Ha
2.	Canal banks (P.F.)	130.90Km
3.	Road Sides (P.F.)	347.75Km.
4.	Rail sides (P.F.)	37.00Km

R.F. areas are mostly filled with prosopis, Juliflora alongwith few spp. such Kanji, Neem, Babool etc. Their look is like that of scrub forest.

(a) Geology and Soil :

Most of the land of the division is sodic hence the percentage of fertile land is very low. During the rainy season crops are usually suffered due to water logging. The salinity in land is recorded to quite high which is measured to the tune of even 11.0ph. in some parts of the district. The agricultural land had sandy loam and clay loam on account of the dust storm and westerly disserted storms during the months of May and June main vegetable varieties of the area are at the verge of extension. The water level is getting low. The temperature during the summer season reaches to the level of 48°C resulting in elimination of No. of trees on account of severe heat.

(b) Climate :

During the summer season the temperature of the division ranges from 48°C to 34°C. During the months of December and January the area suffers from severe cold. The temperature goes down to the level of 4°C.

The average ground water level recorded to be 10 meter. the area has average 148 mm. rainfall during the months July, August and September. The average annual rain for the division is 170 mm. Most of the farmers are using personal tubewells to irrigate their crops.

3. Socio-economic profile of villages covered, land holdings and distribution included in the project, land use pattern, watershed features, forests covered degree of pressure on forest resources etc.

The details regarding village-wise number of households different categories of population and cattle population etc. covered under FDA project, Mainpuri are presented in Table 1.3

Table-1.3
Socio –economic Profile Village-wise

State Name : Uttar Pradesh
State Code : U.P

District Name : Mainpuri
Distt Code :

S. No.	name of Village	Village Code	Type of Forest	Village Revenue	No. of House Holds	Village Population					Cattle Population						People Residing within Forest Area Those part of Protected area fall in Village	
						SC.	ST	O.B.C	Others	Total	Cow	Bulls	Buffaloes	Goat	Others	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Garhia Alamgir	-	-	-	66	25	-	156	158	339	15	8	150	200	-	373	-	-
2.	Chaurapur	-	-	-	205	20	-	302	480	802	15	5	190	200	-	410	-	-
3.	Natawali	-	-	-	310	120	-	410	680	1210	20	6	210	354	-	590	-	-
4.	Birhua	-	-	-	255	100	-	515	295	910	21	4	115	160	-	300	-	-
5.	Anjani	-	-	-	340	-	-	310	605	915	35	7	212	256	-	510	-	-
6.	Lalpur Sathani	-	-	-	444	30	-	210	576	816	21	10	106	174	-	311	-	-
7.	Badanpur/ Bharuli	-	-	-	225	25	-	125	337	487	22	16	51	136	-	205	-	-
8.	Pariya	-	-	-	126	10	-	110	306	426	16	11	41	173	-	241	-	-
9	Saman	-	-	-	351	405	-	401	436	1242	21	15	205	361	50	652	-	-
10.	Kishani	-	-	-	253	510	-	302	265	1077	21	21	160	369	40	511	-	-

There are ten villages falling in three forest ranges of district Mainpuri, covered under National Afforestation Programme. The number of households in each of the selected villages under this programme ranges from a maximum of 444 in Lalpur Sathani to a minimum of 66 households in Garhia Alamgeer village. The highest population is recorded to be 1242 in the village of saman and the lowest 339 in Garhia Alamgeer village. Thus, there are 2575 households with a population of 8224 in ten villages of Mainpuri covered under National Afforestation Programme.

The population composition of villages covered under NAP indicated that an average 6.20 per cent of the total population belonged to the scheduled caste and 3.67 per cent to the category of other backward classes. Thus about ten per cent population belonged to the SC and OBC Category. None of the households belonged to the category of ST in these villages. Most of the households in ten villages of NAP had very small land holdings. About 93 per cent of the total land holdings had an average area of less than 2 hectares.

The cattle population including cow, bulls, buffaloes, goats and other is found to be 205 in Badanpur/Bharuli village, which turned out to be lowest as compared to the highest 652 cattle in Saman Village of the project area.

All the project villages of the district have been categorised under the three watersheds, i.e. 1. Karhal 2. Mainpuri and Kishni. Karhal and Kishni watersheds had three villages each and there were four villages under Mainpuri watershed as per table 1.1.

4. Project Objectives :

The main objectives of the project are as following.

- (i) To improve the vegetative cover of the area.
- (ii) To ensure continuous supply of fuel wood, fodder, small timber etc. to meet needs of the local people.
- (iii) To increase water recharge for controlling the declining water table in and around the area of operation.
- (iv) To improve soil and moisture conservation.
- (v) To generate employment opportunities for the local people.
- (vi) To develop pasture land.

5. Project Components :

Based on the objectives of the programme, the following important components of the project are expected to be covered under the scheme.

- (i) Aided Natural Regeneration
- (ii) Artificial Regeneration
- (iii) Pasture/Silvi pasture
- (iv) Cane Plantation
- (v) Bamboo Plantation
- (vi) Mixed Plantation of Trees having medicinal value
- (vii) Micro-planning
- (viii) Soil and Moisture conservation
- (ix) Extension and Promotion of JFM
- (x) Peoples participation
- (xi) Technology Extension
- (xii) Entry Point Activities
- (xiii) Monitoring and Evaluation etc.

6. Salient Features Including Strategies for Treatment :

The basic strategy for treatment in the project area is based on the suitability of the local conditions of the area and keeping this factor the plantation patterns has been developed. One of the major factors influencing effective conservation of forests in Mainpuri district is the depending of rural communities on forest biomass resources for meeting their various forest based livelihood needs. Hence, the project aims at reducing rural communities dependency on forest by establishing linkages between rural development assured rural employment generation and forest conservation. Advanced soil work has been done according to ground conditions. In order to create interest and to ensure the participation of the communities some of the entry point activities for their benefit are carried out by the forest department as per the budgetary provisions of the project. The community is entitled to usufructs in the project area intern responsible for the protection of the treated/reclaimed area. On average 1100 seedlings are proposed to be planted in the project area per hectare under management intervention in the project. Out of which nearly twenty per cent fruit bearing species were also to be planted to meet the demand of the people.

7. Creation of Joint Forest Management Committee & Development Funds :

Under the programme of Mainpuri 10 villages were selected on the basis of following grounds.

- (i) There villages have a reasonable proportions of SC/OBC population and depend upon forests for fuel wood and fodder requirements.
- (ii) Mass unemployment alongwith poverty exists in these villages which calls for need of some employment or the other.
- (iii) Creation of community assets is going to contribute to the overall eco-development of the area and likely to make them self dependent.
- (iv) The villagers are expected to remain cooperative and participate actively in forestry management.

The village forest committees VFC were constituted after holding meetings with village panchayats. After obtaining their consent committees were formed with the village sarpanch as Chairman and local forester as Member Secretary.

8. Implementing agencies : Composition and constitution of FDA:

The FDA of mainpuri district has been registered under societies registration Act since February 11, 2003. The process of registration was done as per stated norms of the NAEB. It is also mentioned in the registration certificate that this will be valid till February 10, 2008. The bank account of the FDA is opened with S.B.I. at Mainpuri main branch since February 2003 and the account number is 1100650085. It is jointly operated with Chairman/CF and Secretary/DCF. The copy of registration certificate of the FDA is given in annexure-1.

9. Micro Planning and JFM:

As per requirement the micro-planning for FDA project was undertaken for all the 10 villages. Range level micro plan teams were formed for all the ten JFMCs. The team divided the whole division into three sub-segments i.e. mainpuri, kishni and Karhal. Each segment belonged to the each forest range of mainpuri forest division. In each segment range level micro-planning team was headed by the concerned range officer with one forester and one forest guard. It was undertaken with peoples participation at the local level through the application of participatory rural appraisal technique (PRA).

10. Entry Point Activities :

Promotion the peoples participation residing near the forest area for protecting the forest wealth from theft, lopping, grazing and fire has been found to be necessary. Over grazing and lopping leads to soil erosion and depletion of vegetation. To attract the interest of the local population for protection of the forest, entry point activities are needed. In the entry point activities the following works were proposed and decided to be undertaken in course of interaction with the villagers.

- (i) Construction of roads and their repairs.
- (ii) Construction of culverts
- (iii) Construction of sheds for schools and communities.
- (iv) Alternative source of energy other than fuel wood, such as solar cooker, solar light, gobar gas plant etc.
- (v) Irrigation reforms
- (vi) India mark-II handpumps
- (vii) Construction of public toilets and assets.

11. Work Schedule :

The work schedule for phasing and costing of different activities is presented in table 1.4 For a better monitoring and management of the project activities, two Geeps and three Motorcycles were proposed for inspection.

Table 1.4

**Estimated cost of the project (component wise and year wise)
for the total project of 5 years 2003-2004 to 2007-08**

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S. No.	Description of works	Rate per Ha	1st Year 2003-4		IIInd Year 2004-05		IIIrd Year 2005-06		IV year 2006-07		V Year 2007-08		Total	
			Phy.Ha	Fin Rs	Phy.Ha	Fin Rs	Phy.Ha	Fin Rs	Phy.Ha	Fin Rs	Phy.Ha	Fin Rs	Phy.Ha	Fin Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Management Intervention (Inside Forest Area)													
	Celling Rates	7540.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a	A & W	3000.00	250.00	7.50	250.00	7.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	15.00
b	Plantation	2000.00	-	-	250.00	5.00	250.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	500.00	10.00
c	Maintenance													
	(i). Ist Year	940.00	-	-	-	-	250.00	2.35	250.00	2.35	-	-	500.00	4.70
	(ii) IIInd Year	800.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.00	2.00	250.00	2.00	500.00	4.00
	(iii). IIIrd Year	800.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.00	2.00	250.00	2.00
	Total	7540.00	250.00	7.50	500.00	12.50	500.00	7.35	500.00	4.35	500.00	4.00	500.00	35.70
2	M & E Micro Planning Conservation Raising (10% of Plantation Cost)	-	500	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	0.40	-	0.37	-	3.770
3	Soil & Moisture Conservation (15% of the Total expenditure	-	500	1.50	-	1.50	-	1.30	-	0.70	-	0.645	-	5.645
4	Overhead expenditure (10% of the total expenditure	-	500	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	0.40	-	0.37	-	3.770
5	Entry Point Activities	-	-	4.00	-	6.00	-	4.00	-	3.00	-	3.00	-	20.00
	Grand Total	-	500	15.00	-	22.00	-	14.65	-	8.85	-	8.385	-	68.885

12. Mutual Obligations, Peoples Participation :

- (i) Entry point activities are expected to facilitate mutual understanding among the villagers and the forest staff.
- (ii) To import technical know-how to the villagers, camps are proposed to be arranged with the help of horticulture, animal husbandry and agricultural department.
- (iii) health camps are also to be arranged.
- (iv) Peoples participation is to be insured towards protection of forest and plantation as well as fire control activities.

13. Benefit Distribution :

NTFP collection free distribution of fire wood coming out of shrub cutting, cultural operations etc. is to be ensured. The revenue obtained from different rows of strip plantation after maintaining will be shared after deducting the expenditure as per guidelines of the department.

14. Approved Programme of Work (2002-03 to 2006-07) :

The details of approved programme of work is presented in table 1.5.

Table 1.5
Approved Programme of work (2002-2004 to 2006-2007)

S. No.	Item of work	Rate Rs.	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
			Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	A.N.R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Admissible Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance work	1884	-	-	250	4.71	250	4.71	-	-	-	-	500	9.42
	b) Creation	2264	-	-	-	-	250	5.66	250	5.66	-	-	500	11.32
	c) Maintenance	1280	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	3.2	500	6.03	500	9.23
	Sub Total	5428	-	-	250	4.71	500	10.37	500	8.86	250	6.03	500	29.97
2.	A.R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Admissible rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Advance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Creation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Pasture/ST Devt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Admissible Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	SMC (15% of plantation cost)	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	1.50	-	1.00	-	-	-	4.50
5.	M & E Microplan Awareness (10%)	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	3.00
6.	Overheads (10% of plantation)	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	3.00
7.	EPA @Rs. 4000/-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	3.00	-	2.5	-	1.49	-	11.99
8.	Improved Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	500	13.21	500	16.37	500	13.86	500	9.02	-	52.46

CHAPTER -2

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the classification of area covered in the project as physical targets and achievements under different components of the project such as added natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, bamboo plantation, mixed plantation and also pasture/silvipasture development, soil and moisture conservation, extension/awareness, training, monitoring and evaluation, use of improved technologies in the project, status of micro planning, types of assets created under EPA process adopted in the formation of JFMC capacity building programmes etc.

B.1 Classification of Area Coverage/treated :

During four years of project implementation it was observed that 100 per cent of the total area covered was the part of the forest land and mostly belonged to the reserve forest category. Four set of tables given below sufficiently proved that till the end of the financial year (2005-06), 100 per cent (500 ha.) of the target area was treated for project activity as per the available data.

During the first year of implementation (2003-04) 47 per cent (235 ha) land was covered under advance soil work (ASW). During the second year (2004-05) of implementation 53 per cent (265 ha) land was covered under ASW and 235 ha (47 per cent) land was covered under creation through added natural regeneration. During the third year (2005-06) remaining 53 per cent (265 ha) area was covered under creation through added natural regeneration and 235 ha. was brought under maintenance work, which was created during the year 2004-05. During the fourth year (2006-07) of implementation 100 per cent (500 ha.) land was covered under maintenance.

Table - 2.1
Classification of Area Coverage / Treated (2003-04)

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of Medicinal Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% Of Total Project Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Forest Land										
A.S.W	235 ha.								235 ha.	47
Community Land										
Revenue Land										
Govt. Wasteland										
Private Land										
Others										
Total	235 ha.								235 ha.	47

Table-2.2
Classification of Area Coverage/treatedYear 2004-05

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of Medicinal Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% Of Total Project Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Forest Land										
a-A.S.W.	265 ha.								265 ha.	53
b-Creation	235 ha.								235 ha.	47
c-Maintenance										
Community Land										
Revenue Land										
Govt. Wasteland										
Private Land										
Others										
Total	265								265 ha.	53

B.2 Physical and Financial Achievement :

As per the data made available by the project implementing agency physical and financial target of the project during 2003-04 was not achieved. Only 88.68 per cent of physical and 45.01 per cent of financial targets were achieved in the year (2003-04). total expenditure on advance works of project during this year was Rs.2.12 lakh. During this year of the project, total expenditure on heads of soil and moisture conservation, EPA, Micro planning and overheads etc. was Rs.1.21 lakh against the financial target of the Rs.8.5 lakh on the same. No expenditure was done during this year on the project heads of Creation, Fencing, Monitoring & Evaluation, Improved Technologies etc.

During 2004-05 it was revealed that total expenditure on advance and creation work was Rs.10.03 lakh and again the expenditure on the other heads as in case of previous year was found nil. During this year the total sum of Rs.4.59 lakh was spent for soil and moisture conservation, EPA, micro planning and overheads. Though as per target an expenditure of Rs.6.00 lakh was to be spent on these heads during the year 2004-05.

During 2005-06 the total expenditure on advance work and maintenance was Rs.2.94 lakh and the expenditure on the heads of creation was not made available. The total sum of Rs.11.94 lakh was spent for creation, maintenance, soil and moisture conservation, EPA micro-planning, monitoring and evaluation and over heads during the year 2006-07. Total financial achievement after four years of project period was Rs.38.34 lakh (55.66 per cent). For detailed information on physical and financial target and achievements kindly refer table 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8.

Table - 2.5
Physical Financial Achievements 2003-04

Sl.No	Item	Physical (Area in ha)		Financial (Rs in lakh)	
		Target for the area	Achieved in the Year	Target for the area	Achieved in the Year
1	Added Natural Regeneration				
	a)Advance Work	250 ha,	235 ha	4.71	2.12
	b)Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub Total	250 ha,	235 ha,	4.71	2.12
2	Artificial Regeneration				
	a)Advance Work				
	b)Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub Total				
3	Pasture Development				
	a)Advance Work				
	b)Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub Total				
4	Soil & Moisture Conser			2.00	0.11
5	EPA			5.00	0.65
6	Micro Planning			0.75	0.20
7	Fencing				
8	Monitoring & Evaluation				
9	Improved Technologies				
10	Overheads			0.75	0.25
	Grand Total	250 ha.	235 ha.	13.21	3.33

Table - 2.6
Physical Financial Achievements 2003-04

Sl.No	Item	Physical (Area in ha)		Financial (Rs in lakh)	
		Target for the area	Achieved in the Year	Target for the area	Achieved in the Year
1	Added Natural Regeneration				
	a)Advance Work	250 ha.	265 ha,	4.71	5.31
	b)Creation	250 ha.	235 ha.	5.66	4.72
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub Total	250 ha.	265 ha.	10.37	10.03
2	Artificial Regeneration				
	a)Advance Work				
	b)Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub Total				
3	Pasture Development				
	a)Advance Work				
	b)Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub Total				
4	Soil & Moisture Conser			1.50	1.17
5	EPA			3.00	2.38
6	Micro Planning			0.75	0.19
7	Fencing				
8	Monitoring & Evaluation				
9	Improved Technologies				
10	Overheads			0.75	0.85
	Grand Total	250 ha.	265 ha.	16.37	14.62

Table-2.7
Physical Financial Achievements 2005-06

Sl.No	Item	Physical (Area in ha)		Financial (Rs in lakh)	
		Target for the area	Achieved in the Year	Target for the area	Achieved in the Year
1	Added Natural Regeneration				
	a)Advance Work			5.66	1.87
	b)Creation	250 ha	265 ha.	3.20	
	c) Maintenance		235 ha.		1.07
	Sub Total	250 ha.	235 ha.	8.86	2.94
2	Artificial Regeneration				
	a)Advance Work				
	b)Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub Total				
3	Pasture Development				
	a)Advance Work				
	b)Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub Total				
4	Soil & Moisture Conser			1.00	1.21
5	EPA			2.50	3.10
6	Micro Planning			0.75	0.60
7	Fencing				
8	Monitoring & Evaluation				
9	Improved Technologies				
10	Overheads			0.75	0.6
	Grand Total	250 ha.	265 ha.	13.86	8.45

Table - 2.8
Physical Financial Achievements 2006-07

Sl.No	Item	Physical (Area in ha)		Financial (Rs in lakh)	
		Target for the area	Achieved in the Year	Target for the area	Achieved in the Year
1	Added Natural Regeneration				
	a)Advance Work				
	b)Creation				5.45
	c) Maintenance	500 ha	500 ha.	6.03	3.12
	Sub Total	500 ha.	500 ha.	6.03	8.57
2	Artificial Regeneration				
	a)Advance Work				
	b)Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub Total				
3	Pasture Development				
	a)Advance Work				
	b)Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub Total				
4	Soil & Moisture Conser				1.46
5	EPA			1.49	1.39
6	Micro Planning			0.75	0.01
7	Fencing				
8	Monitoring & Evaluation				0.18
9	Improved Technologies				
10	Overheads			0.75	0.33
	Grand Total	500 ha.	500 ha.	9.02	11.94

(i) Adequacy of the planting stock raised or available in each year :

Plantation activities were carried out consecutively two years of project implementation (2004-05 and 2005-06). The data made available by the officials was not complete as the records were not maintained properly. Tables 2.9 showed that important species used among the 10 JFMCs were Prosopis Juliflora, Deshi Babool, Kanj and others. In the first year (2003-04) of the project implementation total area covered under advanced work was 235 ha. During this period no species were planted.

During the second year (2004-05) of the project implementation, total area covered under plantation was 235 ha. During this period total number of plant species planted were 47,000 belonging to the categories of Juliflora Prosopis and Deshi Babool. The average survival rate during this period was 80 to 85 per cent. During 2005-06 altogether 53,000 species were planted on 265 ha. of land and the average survival rate of species was 70 per cent. Thus overall average survival rate of species for the entire project area and project period of three years was 75 per cent. The list of plantation conducted VFCs wise is given in Table-2.9.

Table -2.9 Inventory of All JFMCs

Sl No.	Scheme	VFC/Site Name	Area(Ha)	No.of Plants	Survival Rate	Species	Plantation Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	F.D.A.	1-Anjni	30	6000	80 to 85%	Juliflora Deshi Babool & Others	Year 2004 to 2005
		2-Lalpur Sathni	30	6000			
		3-Badanpur	30	6000			
		4-Paraia	60	12000			
		5-Netawali	40	8000			
		6-Birthuwa	30	6000			
		7-Garhia Alamgeerpur	40	8000			
		8-Saman	160	32000			
		9-Kishni	40	8000			
		10-Chaurapur	40	8000			
		Total	500	100000			

(ii) An Overview of Sample JFMC :

By adopting simple random sampling technique four JFMCs of the FDA Mainpuri were sampled namely Saman, Kishni, Anjni and Badanpur belonging to different plantation years. These were physically verified to assess the survival rate of species. The sample JFMCs are given in table 2.10.

Table 2.10 Inventory of Sample JFMCs

SN.	Scheme	JFMC/ Site Name	Area (ha.)	No. of Plants	Survival Rate	Average height	Species	Plantation have
1.	ANR	Anjani	30 ha.	6000	80%	2 feet	Deshi Babool, Kanji , Prosopis	2005-06
2.	ANR	Badanpur	30 ha.	6000	75%	2 feet	Deshi Babool, Kanji , prosopis	2005-06
3.	ANR	Kishni	20 ha.	4000	70%	3 feet	Deshi Babool, Kanji , prosopis	2004-05
4.	ANR	Kishni	20 ha.	4000	75%	2 feet	Deshi Babool, Kanji , prosopis	2005-06
5.	ANR	Saman	80 ha	16000	80%	3 feet	Deshi Babool, Kanji , prosopis	2004-05
		Total	180 ha.	36000	76%	2.5feet		

1. **JFMC Anjani :** JFMC Anjani is situated at a distance of 07 kilometers from Division Forest Office of Mainpuri and 07 kilometers from Tehsil head quarter Mainpuri. The entire plantation area of this JFMC belong to reserve (RF) category. Most of the land of this area is sodic hence the percentage of fertile land is very low. The salinity in land is recorded to quite high which is measure to the tune of even 9.0 ph. The species of plantation were Deshi Babool, Kanji, and Prosopis. Average survival rate of species was calculated after physical verification of plantation area by dividing it into a grid of 0.1 hectare. On an average 10 such samples were physically verified. Observation of the evaluator as well as discussions and interviews with the forest officials were also taken into account while calculating survival percentage. The average survival rate was found as 80 per cent at this location.

The average height of the plants were recorded to be 2 fts. The plantation was undertaken during the year 2005-06. The reasons of death of remaining 20 per cent plant species were inadequate watering. Monsoon rain and other forms of rains were highly erratic and uncertain during most of the year. Although other source of artificial irrigation facility like tube well was available for plantation, unregulated grazing by domestic animals and damage caused by human interference, lack of proper protection and maintenance were also observed. The facts were conveyed to forest officials during discussions and they accepted the truth to some extent and assured us that timely and prompt action would be taken soon. See table 2.10 for more information.

2. **JFMC Badanpur :** JFMC Badanpur is situated at a distance of 10 kilometers from range office Mainpuri. The entire plantation area of this JFMC belongs to reserve forest (RF) category. The soil of this area is mostly sodic. The percentage of fertilize land is very low. During the rainy season crops are usually suffered due to water logging. The salinity in land is recorded to be quite high. Which is measured to the tune of 9.5 ph. in this area. The agricultural land had shandly loom and clay loom. On account of the dust, storm and wasterly disserted storms during the months of May and June. The water level is getting low. The important species planted were Babool, Prosopis and Kanji. The species planted here were one year old (2005-06). The average survival rate of species was calculated after physical verification of plantation area and dividing the area into a grid of 0.1 ha. Average survival rate was found as 75 per cent and the average height of the plants was 3 fts. The main reasons of death of about 25 per cent plant species were grazing, human interference and erratic behaviour of mansoon rain. See table-2.10 for more information.

3. **Kishni :** The distance of JFMC Kishni is about 05 km for the divisional forest offices and about 23 km from district headquarter. The quality of land in Kishni JFMC is very poor as in case of other JFMCs of the district. The land was handed over to the forest department by the government under the Zamindari Abolition Act. The land brought under the forest area through this process was sodic and barren. The land is recorded to be of 9.5 pH standard. The plantation in Kishni JFMC consists of mainly prosopis and babool. The plantation has been taken up in two consecutive years i.e. during 2004-05 and 2005-06 in Kishni. The average plant survival rate is found to be 70 percent in case of plantation during the year 2004-05. Relatively better survival of 75 per cent is found in plantation during the year 2005-06. The plantation in 20 ha. was done in each year. Thus, total 40 ha of the forest area was brought under plantation during both the years. Around 8000 plants were planted during these years as indicated in table 2.10. The short fall in survival rate of plantation may be attributed to many seasons. The irrigation in Kashni JFMC is only 40 per cent. Apart from this, proper upkeeping of forest plantation suffers from the regular attacks of animals in the forests. The dependence of villagers on the forest to meet the fuelwood needs also hinders the forest protection. The average plant size is recorded to be 3 and 2 feet of the plantation made during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively.

4. JFMC Saman : The JFMC Saman is about 23 km from the district headquarter. The distance of Kishni forest range office from Mainpuri DFO is about 10 kms. As the land quality of the forest is very poor, sodic and barren, the plantation consists of mainly the bushes of prosopis and Babool. The standard of the forest land is 9.0 Ph.

The JFMC Saman has added natural regeneration plantation is 80 ha. of area during the year 2004-05. The spot visit and discussion with the officials of the forest revealed a survival rate of about 80 per cent. The average size of the plantation is recorded as 3 feet. The high rate of plant survival in Saman JFMC is found as a result of the cooperation among villagers and the officials of the forest department. The existing short fall of 20 per cent has been due to difficult irrigation conditions in the forest due to very low rainfall. The menace of neel gais in the surrounding area has also brought down the survival rate of the plantation.

B.3 Peoples' Participation :

B.3.1. Participatory Rural Appraisal :

Microplan of 10 villages was completed prior to the implementation of the project. The records were available with the concerned range offices. The preparation of microplans was undertaken using the participatory rural appraisal method. Around one lakh of rupees was spent for the preparation of the plans. However, the availability of the microplans was not ensured fully by the members of micro-planning team at different levels.

B.3.2. Entry Point Activities :

Sufficient entry point activities were taken up in 10 JFMCs under this project in the district. As per available details an expenditure target of Rs.11.99 lakh was fixed under entry point activities during 2003-04 and 2006-07. The actual expenditure of Rs.7.52 lakh was made for undertaking these activities in different villages of the project upto December 2006. Thus, 62.72 per cent of the target amount was spent to undertake entry point activities till this period. The maximum amount of Rs.2.40 lakh was spent in Saman JFMC of the Kishni range as presented in table 2.11.

Table 2.11 Details of EPA under FDA

Name of Range	Name of Village	Assets Created Under FDA	No. of Assets	Expenditure Incurred (Rs.in lakh)	People Contribution towards
Mainpuri	1- Anjni	1-तालाब का जीर्णोद्धार 2-हैण्डपम्प व्यवस्था 3-लोहे की कढ़ाई का क्रय	1 2 2	0.45	Nil
	2-Lalpur Sathani	1-तालाब का जीर्णोद्धार 2-हैण्डपम्प व्यवस्था	3 3	0.45	
	3-Pararia	1-तालाब का जीर्णोद्धार 2-खड्जा निर्माण	1 3	0.90	
	4-Badanpur	1-तालाब का जीर्णोद्धार 2-बाउण्ड्री का निर्माण 3-पानी की व्यवस्था हेतु गढदों का खुदान	2 1 18	0.45	
Karhal	5-Natawali	1-तालाब का जीर्णोद्धार 2-खड्जा निर्माण	2 1	0.60	
	6-Birthuwa	1-तालाब का जीर्णोद्धार 2-खड्जा निर्माण	1 2	0.45	
	7-Gorhia Alamgeerpur	1-तालाब का जीर्णोद्धार 2-खड्जा निर्माण कार्य 3-कच्ची सड़क निर्माणकार्य	3 2 1	0.60	
Kishni	8-Choraipur	1-तालाब का जीर्णोद्धार 2-हैण्डपम्प व्यवस्था 3-कच्ची सड़क निर्माण कार्य 4-चबूतरे का जीर्णोद्धार	2 2 1 1	0.61	
	9-Kishni	1-तालाब का जीर्णोद्धार 2-हैण्डपम्प व्यवस्था 3-कच्ची सड़क निर्माण कार्य 4-मंदिर का जीर्णोद्धार	2 2 1 1	0.61	
	10-Saman	1-तालाब का जीर्णोद्धार 2-हैण्डपम्प व्यवस्था 3-खड्जा निर्माण कार्य 4-कच्ची सड़क निर्माण कार्य 5-प्रतिक्षालय का निर्माण 6- दरगाह का जीर्णोद्धार	3 1 3 3 1 1	2.40	
		योग		7.52	

The major activities covered in entry point activities included cleaning of ponds, installation of handpumps, construction of brick roads and Kutcha roads, construction of waiting stand etc.

The assessment of entry point activities are also done in the four sample JFMCs of Mainpuri district. In almost all sample JFMCs the actual work done was found as presented in documents provided by the FDA officials.

B.3.3 Joint Forest Management :

JFMC under the project were constituted . The details regarding these committees are as following :

JFM Committees :

- a) No of villages where formation initiated in the division. 10
- b) No. of villages where formed committees established in the division. 10
- c) Total no. of committees established so far in the project area. 10
- d) Total membership in terms of households/families. 2575
- e) Percentage of women, SCs, STs in the JFM committees the details of various JFM committees membership is presented in table 2.12.

Table 2.12
Details of JFMC Members

Social Category	Male	Female	Total	% age
Scheduled Caste	9	2	11	12.36
Other Backward Caste	13	6	19	21.35
Others	37	22	59	66.29
Total	59(66.29)	30(33.71)	89	100.00

The membership composition of all the 10 JFMCs indicated that out of total 89 members of JFMCs 33.71 per cent were females. More than 12 per cent members belonged to the scheduled caste category and 21.35 per cent belonged to the OBC. Remaining 66.29 per cent members were from the General Category.

The information presented in table 2.13 further indicated 2575 households families are covered under 10 JFMC of the division. Out of total 8224 beneficiaries about 35 per cent belonged to the OBC category and 15.14 per cent to SC. More than 50 per cent beneficiaries were from the general category of population.

Table 2.13
Social Composition of Beneficiaries

Social Category	Male	Female	Total	%age
Scheduled Caste	NA	NA	1245	15.14
Other Backward Caste	NA	NA	2841	34.55
Others	NA	NA	4138	50.31
Total	NA	NA	8224	100.00

f) Establishment of Village Development Fund :

As per record and on the spot inquiry there was no village development fund with the VFCs. Hence village community did not make any effort to create fund to take up relevant activities.

g) JFMCs FDA Meeting :

The details of meetings held at JFMC and FDA levels after the start of the project (2003-04) are presented in table 2.14. At the JFMC level 30 general body meetings and 60 executive body meetings were held. The general body meetings at FDA level were 3. The executive body meetings of FDA were recorded to be 8.

Table 2.14
Number of GBMs and EBM's Held

EBMs & GBMs Held	JFMC Meeting	FDA Meeting
Number of General Body meeting held	30	03
Number of Executive Body meeting held	60	08

h) Micro planning :

The microplans were prepared and discussed with the member of VFCs and villagers for the planned implementation of the project. The microplans were prepared for all the 10 JFMCs as reported by the officials. It was also decided under microplanning that different assignments relating to the forest development would be undertaken with the help of villagers and the PRA method would be used for the implementation of the plan. The following steps were proposed for the implementation of the microplans for FDA Mainpuri :

- (i) Constitution of spare head team at the range level. This team is to be represented by divisional forest officer, range forest officers, conservator of forest, member secretary and one more member.

- (ii) To impart training to VFCs about the joint forest management and also about the functioning of FDA.
 - (iii) To start campaign by holding meetings with the help of range level committees for making villagers aware with the benefits of JFMCs and their objectives.
 - (iv) To collect information relating to forest land in the village by including villagers and ensuring peoples participation with the use of PRA method.
- Based on these information, which are collected through PRA method the planning was made for tackling the problems of villagers and also for fulfilling their requirements.

i) List of Important Registers/Records Maintained and their Availability :

These were found available at the following levels.

- (a) **JFMCs** :JFMCs officials meeting register, pit register, plantation register, map, expenditure register, benefit register etc.
- (b) **FDA** : Cheque book register, expenditure register, meeting register, cash book register etc.

B.3.4:Capacity Building:Training on JFMC/Community Participation Conducted :

The staff of the FDA Mainpuri was imparted training by the forest officials of the different level on the two topics namely (i) Nursery Technique and (ii) Improving plantation. These training were given to about 110 FDA staff during the implementation period of FDA project in the district. Apart from this, 205 members of the community were also imparted training on two topics : (i) plant protection and (ii) Environmental awareness during this period. The trainers belonged to the forest department.

Table -2.15
Capacity Building Programmes

Training Programmes Conducted	No and Topics Covered
Staff Number trained Topics covered	110 02 (Nursery Technology, Improving Plantation)
Community Number trained Topics Covered Organization involved (trainers)	205 02 (Plantation protection, Environmental Awareness)

B.3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation:

The district level document of FDA Mainpuri indicates about the provision of monitoring and evaluation of the plantation and other activities on every 1st December

and 1st June in the project duration. But the details regarding monitoring and evaluation made by the officials and the frequency of M&E in FDA, Mainpuri have not been made available to the evaluation team.

B.3.6: Expenditure on Monitoring and Evaluation :

It is as follows :

Table 2.16
Year-wise Expenditure on Monitoring and Evaluation

Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	NA	NA	NA	18000	18000

Though there is no detail about the monitoring and evaluation of the project work in the project duration but an expenditure of Rs.18000 has been made available by the office of FDA, Mainpuri in presented in Table 2.16.

Since there is no information about the evaluation and monitoring of the project work, the information about the agencies involved in the monitoring and evaluation process of the project is also not available.

CHAPTER -3

FDA MECHANISM

The FDA mechanism along with its strength and weakness and other details have been analysed in this chapter.

Outline the constitution of FDA, i.e. composition of general and executive bodies, along with deviations, if any, reason therefore and concurrence of MoEF thereto.

FDA Mainpuri was registered under Societies Registration Act of 1860 (XXI) on 11th February, 2003 at district headquarters Mainpuri. Guidelines prescribed by NAEB/MoEF, Government of India were followed during the composition of general body and executive body meetings of FDA. As reported by the officials and observation made by evaluator, no deviation was found in the composition of general and executive bodies.

Highlight the strength and weakness, if any, pertaining to mutual responsibilities assigned to FDA.

Strength : Reasonably good network of forest officials in the field. The total forest area of the division belongs to the Reserve Forest (RF) category hence forest officials have been keeping steady and tight vigil in protecting the forest resources from any kind of damage. Moreover members of VFCs and villagers have been cooperative to the extent that in some case more area could be brought back under plantation through dialogue with villagers. This area was so far under cultivation.

Weakness: In course of forest visit and discussion with the members of JFMCs and forest officials it is revealed that the payment for per ha. plantation under this project has been very low. Alongwith this, there has been delay in the release of the funds. Due to these factors the pace of progress has come down to considerable extent in FDA Mainpuri. There has been lack of monitoring and evaluation by the authorities of the forest department.

Comment on whether the project implementing VFCs/EDCs are also being benefited through any other forestry/community development project from state/central government. State level afforestation projects especially on reserve forest land were benefiting the community people of target villages as reported by the JFMC members. These were social forestry programmes, twenty point programmes etc.

Provide the brief outline of FDA bank account, its mode of operation, auditing status supported with progress of work as envisaged in the guidelines. Comment on the flow of

funds to the VFCs/EDCs. Disbursement of funds by JFMCs for works executed. If delayed, reason there of.

The bank account of the FDA was with State Bank of India, Main Branch, Mainpuri and the account No. was 1100650076 operated by Secretary/Chief Executive Officer. The audit reports for the year 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 was submitted to the concerned departments. the year-wise details of the cash flow are presented in table 3.1 to table 3.5. The disbursement of fund to JFMCs was satisfactory as reported by the JFMC officials.

Similar details should also be provided for the individual VFC/EDC where work were assessed and interactions held with. Details of statement of account and progress reports sent by VFC to FDA. Comment on the receipt of funds by VFCs.

Four JFMCs were sampled and verified physically during the visit of FDA Mainpuri namely Anjani, Samarl, Kishni and Badanpur. Separate Bank Accounts of these JFMCs were with the State Bank of India, Main Branch, Mainpuri. The details regarding flow of funds and Bank Accounts are presented in Table 3.1 to 3.5.

Table 3.1
Physical and Financial Details year-wise Breakup (2003-04)

SN	Item	Physical (area in ha)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
		Target for the area	Achieved in the year	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
1.	Added Natural Regeneration				10.56	
	a) Advance work	250 ha.	235 ha.	4.71		2.12
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total	250 ha.	235 ha.	4.71		2.12
2.	Artificial Regeneration					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
3.	Pasture Development					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
4.	Soil & Moisture Conser			2.00		0.11
5.	EPA			5.00		0.65
6.	Micro Planning			0.75		0.20
7.	Fencing					
8.	Monitoring & Evaluator					
9.	Improved Technologies					
10.	Overheads			0.75		0.25
	Grand Total	250 ha.	235 ha.	13.21	10.56	3.33

Table 3.2

Physical and Financial Details year-wise Breakup (2004-05)

SN	Item	Physical (area in ha)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
		Target for the area	Achieved in the year	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
1.	Added Natural Regeneration				15.75	
	a) Advance work	250 ha.	265 ha.	4.71		5.31
	b) Creation	250 ha.	235 ha.	5.66		4.72
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-		-
	Sub Total	250 ha.	265 ha.	10.37		10.03
2.	Artificial Regeneration					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
3.	Pasture Development					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
4.	Soil & Moisture Conser			1.50		1.17
5.	EPA			3.00		2.38
6.	Micro Planning			0.75		0.19
7.	Fencing					
8.	Monitoring & Evaluator					
9.	Improved Technologies					
10.	Overheads			0.75		0.8 5
	Grand Total	250 ha.	265 ha.	16.37	15.75	14.62

Table 3.3

Physical and Financial Details year-wise Breakup (2005-06)

SN	Item	Physical (area in ha)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
		Target for the area	Achieved in the year	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
1.	Added Natural Regeneration				13.00	
	a) Advance work			5.66		1.87
	b) Creation	250 ha.	265 ha.	3.20		-
	c) Maintenance		235 ha.	-		1.07
	Sub Total	250 ha.	235 ha.	8.86		2.94
2.	Artificial Regeneration					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
3.	Pasture Development					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
4.	Soil & Moisture Conser			1.00		1.21
5.	EPA			2.50		3.10
6.	Micro Planning			0.75		0.60
7.	Fencing					
8.	Monitoring & Evaluator					
9.	Improved Technologies					
10.	Overheads			0.75		0.60
	Grand Total	250 ha.	265 ha.	13.86	13.00	8.45

**Table 3.4 Year
Physical and Financial Details year-wise Breakup (2006-07)**

SN	Item	Physical (area in ha)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
		Target for the area	Achieved in the year	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
1.	Added Natural Regeneration					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					5.45
	c) Maintenance	500 ha.	500 ha.	6.03		3.12
	Sub Total	500 ha.	500 ha.	6.03		8.57
2.	Artificial Regeneration					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
3.	Pasture Development					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
4.	Soil & Moisture Conser					1.46
5.	EPA			1.49		1.39
6.	Micro Planning			0.75		0.01
7.	Fencing					-
8.	Monitoring & Evaluator					0.18
9.	Improved Technologies					-
10.	Overheads			0.75		0.33
	Grand Total	500 ha.	500 ha.	9.02		11.94

Table 3.5 List of Bank Account Number

SN	Name of FDA/Range	A/C Number	Name of Bank
1.	DFDA Mainpuri	1100650076	SBI, Mainpuri (Main Branch)
2.	Anjai	1100650085	SBI, Mainpuri (Main Branch)
3.	Lalpur Sathani	1100650081	SBI, Mainpuri (Main Branch)
4.	Pararriya	1100650082	SBI, Mainpuri (Main Branch)
5.	Badanpur	1100650084	SBI, Mainpuri (Main Branch)
6.	Netawali	1100650088	SBI, Mainpuri (Main Branch)
7.	Birhuwa	1100650087	SBI, Mainpuri (Main Branch)
8.	Gariya Alamgeer Pur	1100650086	SBI, Mainpuri (Main Branch)
9.	Saman	1100650079	SBI, Mainpuri (Main Branch)
10.	Kishani	1100650080	SBI, Mainpuri (Main Branch)
11.	Choripur	1100650078	SBI, Mainpuri (Main Branch)

The members of the JFMCs including officials were satisfied with the working of the FDA office, but the delay in the receipt of grant was found to be affecting their functioning

also as in case of FDA. The process of assets creation with in the sample JFMCs was found satisfactory as a result of this in the Kishni JFMC, 2 hectare of land which was being cultivated, brought back to the forest area through the dialogue with the JFMC members and villagers.

CHAPTER –4

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The present chapter is devoted to the analysis and findings of the study especially in qualitative terms. These include assessment of plantation, survival rate, increase in and availability of fuel wood, fodder, NTFPs, timber etc. peoples participation, protection and maintenance of assets created, maintenance of records, benefits accrued to the community etc.

C.1 Assessment of Plantation SMC Works and their Output :

1. Brief comment on the suitability of areas selected for project implementation:

The entire plantation work was carried out on forest land and belonged to the reserve forest category. Most of the land of the division is sodic hence the percentage of fertile land is very low. The salinity in land is recorded to be quite high which is measured to the tune of even 11.0 P.H. in some part of the division. The plantation of added natural regeneration type is undertaken in whole district. Since, the land is not suited to the other improved varieties of plantation because of land salinity and very high P.H. level, the plants like prosopis, deshi babool and kanji have been planted in different reserve forest ranges of this forest division.

2. Assessment of work as seen in the field including quality of work :

The quality of plantation under added natural regeneration made in the division was good.

3. Survival rate (estimated statistically, indicating the methodology adopted and average height of the plants):

It was found that average survival rate of plant species of the consecutive two years was 76 per cent. It was 75 per cent for the first year of implementations (2004-05) followed by 76.66 per cent during 2005-06. These observations relating to survival rates and height of the plants were made in the month of December 2006 i.e. during, the year 2005-06. The survival rate was calculated after drawing the sample plots of 0.1 ha at the plantation sites from the sample JFMCs. The average height of the plant species varied from 2 to 3 feet.

4. Assessment of regeneration/rehabilitation status of degraded lands treated :

On degraded lands in the reserve forests the prosopis, deshi babool and kanji species were planted under added natural regeneration. The growth was found to be good considering the high P.H. value of the sodic land.

5. Technology used in the project : Technology or methodology adopted under each of the components sanctioned by NAEB. An analysis of the technology used and its effectiveness in brief :

Tradition technology was used in most of the activities under FDA project., The polybags and pindi techniques were used while raising the seedlings in nurseries in all the JFMCs. The plantation in reserve forest land with high P.H. value was made only after removing the existing soil of 1.2 meter deep pit. The diameter of lower side of the pit remains 23 cm and 33cms of the upper side. The gypsum and manure of 2kg each quantity is filled in these pits for plantation. The mixing of sulfuric acid with the water for irrigating the plants was done to reduce the salinity of the land where plantation was undertaken. The forest officials were satisfied with there technologies used in course of plantation.

6. Increase in availability of biomass (fuel, wood, fodder NTFPs small timber etc.):

As the project is only two to three years old, the expected increase in fuel, wood is yet to be achieved. The increase in fodder grass has started becoming available in the plantation area.

7. Improvement in quality of life of people in project area (status of health and education, availability of drinking water, increase in per capita income).

The interaction with the members of VFC and other aware population groups of the area indicated that there has been improvements in the status of health and education among the population of the areas. The availability of clean drinking water has increase with the installation of hand pumps in the area through entry point activities. This obviously brought about improvement in the status of health of the population in the catchment area. The increase in the status of education among the population is a function of increased income of the concerned population group. The income of the population in the division has increased with the provision of employment through the project activities. Table 4.1 indicates the year wise mandays generated under FDA

project. Table 4.2 further indicates the social category wise employment generation under the FDA project activities.

Table 4.1
Man days Generated in the Project

Year	Man days generated
2003-04	1835
2004-05	7850
2005-06	3266
2006-07 (month sept.2006)	5370
Total	18321

Table 4.2
Social Composition of Beneficiaries (in Man days)

Social Category	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Scheduled Caste	4095	-	4095	22.35
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-
Others	14226	-	14226	77.65
Total	18321	-	18321	100.00

C.2 People's Participation :

1. Whether the choice of species has been decided in consultation with the local people. Also please comment briefly whether these are in consonance with the local needs.

For the selection of plant species the soil type moisture content and climatic conditions were taken into consideration. These were discussed with the local population. The common agreement was arrived at for the finalization of the plant varieties. The planted species of the plants were found to be the best to have the required growth potential.

2. Briefly comment on the suitability of species taken up for NTFP and medicinal plants (perennials) from economic point of view.

None of the medicinal and NTFP plant species were taken for plantation in this project. The forest officials have not found these varieties suitable for this area considering soil characteristics.

3. Whether the project has created awareness among the local population about the responsibility they expected to discharge and the benefits that are likely to accrue from the project.

The level of awareness among the local population relating to the FDA purpose was quite high. This is evident from the fact that in some JFMCs the land which was being cultivated in an unauthorized manner was brought back for the plantation under this project. This could become possible through dialogue between village population and forest officials on account of awareness about the objectives of the FDA programme. The benefits of awareness have also been visible in the form of proper upkeep of the plantation, entry point activities and employment generation in the catchments areas of the FDA project.

4. Approach adopted by the project authorities for motivating the public :

The meetings with the members of JFMCs and other population groups of the villages were held. The other awareness training programme relating to plantation and activities relating to afforestation were organized by the forest department. The members of JFMCs have further interacted with village population groups for motivating them for the same.

5. Whether the means of communication adopted have been successful and have there been favourable responses.

The means of communication adopted for the awareness generation have created enough enthusiasm among the local community as the intensity of awareness generation was found to be sufficiently high. Consequently it has generated favourable response as stated above.

6. Whether the village committees have been involved in :

(a) Project planning	Full involvement
(b) Project implementation	Full involvement
(c) Usufructs sharing mechanism	Full involvement
(d) Are people aware of the G.O. issued (if any) relating to JFM/ usufruct sharing mechanism?	Partially
(e) Has any formal arrangement been evolved for sharing the intermediate and final produce of the project activities	No
(f) Evaluation and comments on the effectiveness of the mechanism evolved and the equitableness of the same	N.A
(g) What role has been played by the local community/ committee in arriving at the mechanism	N.A

C.3 Assets : Protection and Maintenance :

The protection and maintenance of plantation was undertaken by the watchmen, forest guard and also by the people from the community. Resultant to this the survival rate of the plantation was found to be quite high despite very bad land quality and frequent attacks of animals in the area.

The assets created through entry point activities were maintained mainly by the community. The interaction of forest officials relating to the maintenance of the assets is also made frequently.

C.4 Maintenance of records.

- (a) Whether record of nurseries indicating the number and species of seedlings raised has been maintained.

Yes, the records of nurseries were maintained

- (b) Whether these are adequate and posted from time to time. If not, the reasons for not posting of these records and the effect of un-posted records on the implementation of the projects.

Yes

- (c) Whether plantation journals have been maintained and posted up to date. Whether a surveyed sketch of the plantation has been posted on the register.

Yes

- (d) Whether inspecting officials of the implementing department like DFO, CF or CCF have recorded their observations/ comments if any.

Yes (DFO, CF and occupationally CCF).

- (e) Whether record /register of VFC/VDA General Body and Executive Body meetings maintained?

Yes.

C.5 Projects Benefits :

The project has generated a total of 18321 mandays of work during the 2003-04 and 2006-07 (month September, 2006), four years of project implementation and progress. Major beneficiaries were SCs and the other weaker sections of the society. The year wise break-up of mandays generated is presented in table 4.1 and 4.2.

C.6 Project Reporting Activities:

(a) What returns (reports) has been submitted by the implementing agency to the state/central government whether these reports were sent regularly on due dates. If not, the reasons therefore.

Audited accounts upto 31.03.2006 were submitted to the CF office and from there forwarded to other concerned offices.

(b) Whether any state level agency has monitored project activities. If, so the outcome of such monitoring evaluations and the comments. if.

Every year the monitoring and evaluation department of the state carried out this activity.

The monitoring report is submitted to CF office. Any short coming found in the process of implementation of the project is reported to FDA officials. The copy of this report was not made available to the evaluator.

(c) If no agency evaluated project activities, reasons therefore.

N.A.

CHAPTER-5

CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS OF PROJECT

The project implementation authority came across a number of constraints and limitations during the project implementation and its progress. These are given below :

- a) What constraints/limitations were faced by the project authorities, if any ?
 - (i) The quality of forest land under which the plantation is undertaken is very low, in view of this the task of plantation under added natural regeneration has become very different and limited plant species could be planted.
 - (ii) The cost of plantation has been quite high as compared to the grant released for the same.
 - (iii) High biotic pressure due to presence of unattended cattles as well as neel gais and human population has been a permanent problem specially in new plantation sites.

- (b) Whether the fund flow was smooth and without delays.

The fund flow was almost smooth except on certain occasions. This delayed the project implementation for some time, but the recovery of shortfall was achieved with the release of funds.

- (c) If flow was not smooth, where did the delay arise? This must be checked with records.

By and large flow of funds was smooth hence no records was found in FDA for interpreting the same.

- (d) Whether the project authorities made adequate efforts to get funds released in time.

The FDA officials have been making efforts for the release of funds and they have been successful in most of their efforts.

CHAPTER-6

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Suggestions From Implementing Agency

- a) Whether there is any scope for improving the project output.

The FDA officials were found to be quite enthusiastic for making improvements in ANR plantation. But the required fund and project period is not found to be sufficient. They held the view that the improvement in the plantation species may be brought about by deployment of more funds over a much longer time.

This strategy is likely to enhance water recharge and consequently increase the water table of the area.

- b) Whether the project authorities have felt any need for improving upon any particular activity or methodology.

The large scale plantation in the adjoining to FDA area has been experimented successfully with the funding from other agencies. This involved different technique and larger funds. The project authority have shown their willingness to replicate the same in the project area.

- c) Whether the people of the area feel any need to improve any particular aspect of the project.

The people of the area are happy with the project work but they are still in need of more EPA activities and better quality of plant species.

6.2 Suggestions from the Evaluating Agency :

- a) Whether the project should be continued/modified/discontinued (give reasons).

As per views of the evaluators, the project could be continued as the project has received good response from the community members. They have been found to be satisfied with the FDA visit on this project. The area is still in need of this project.

b) Any other relevant recommendations.

The plantation species under ANR should be improved. The awareness campaign and capacity building programmes for community members of JFMCs should be given priority for making such project more effective.

c) Name and designation of functionaries (DCF, CE,CCF) with whom evaluator has interacted post evaluation appraisal. Summary of discussions with the officers to be given.

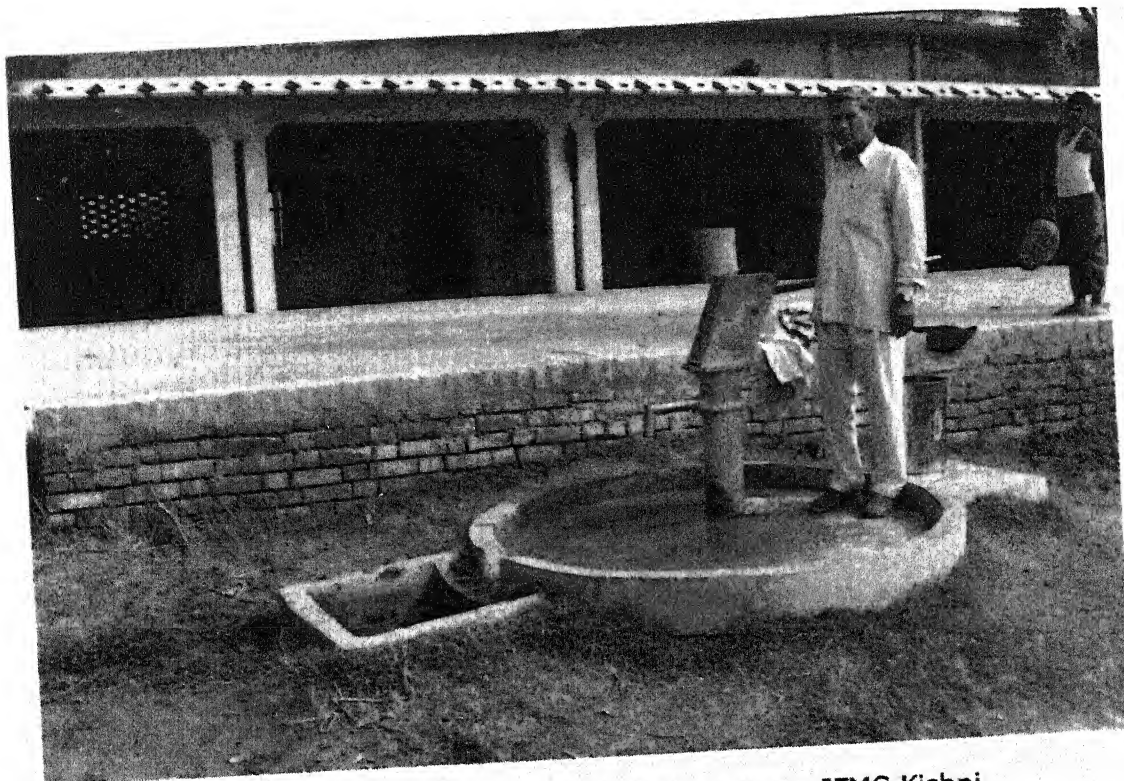
d) DFO : Shri Deepak Kumar (09412287068)

SDO : Shri Parmanand Yadav

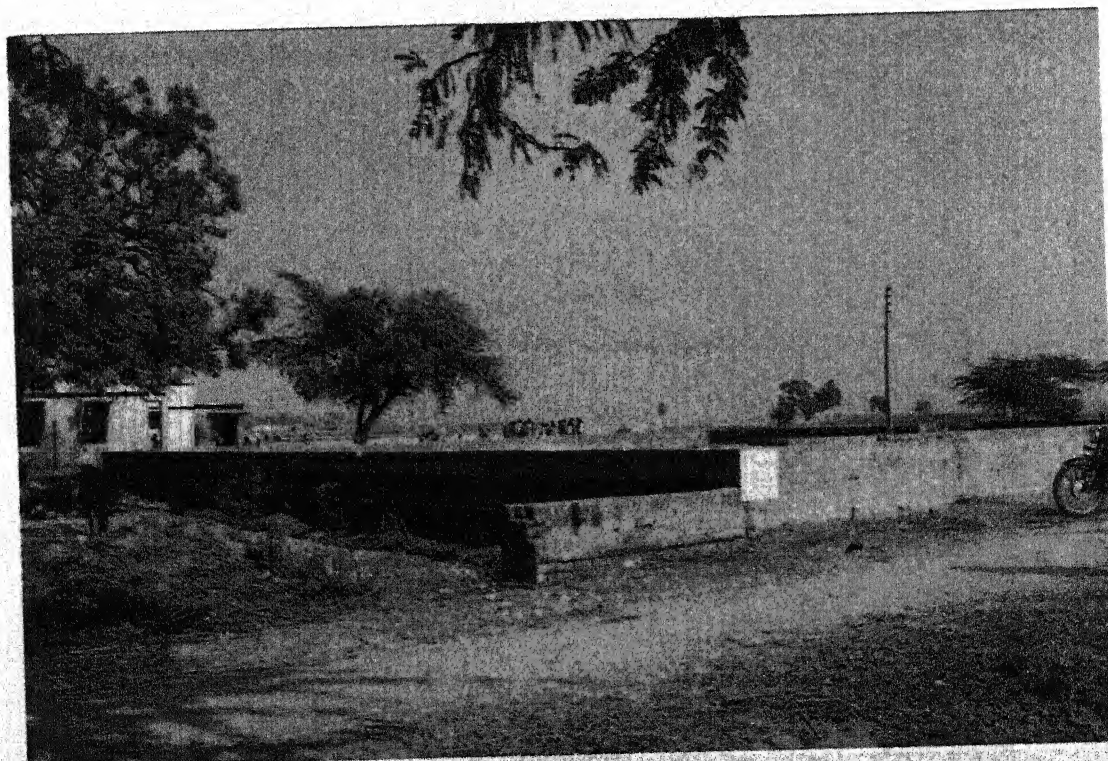
Division Office Staff/Project in-charge

The team of evaluation agency has made indepth discussion with the DFO and SDO Mainpuri FDA during the pre and post evaluation of the project. Both the officials have shown much enthusiasm in the project work. But they found that existing plantation and EPA under the project are not sufficient to have required level of plantation in the area. The area is having low quality level with very high PH Value needs more funds for large scale plantation of good varieties. The existing plantation varieties under FDA programmes are of not very good quality. The EPA are proving to be helpful in motivating the village community but more such activities with the awareness training programmes are still required. The community members and JFMC members response is found to be very good with respect to the programmes launched so far.

(1)



Entry Point work - India Marka II Hand Pump, JFMC-Kishni



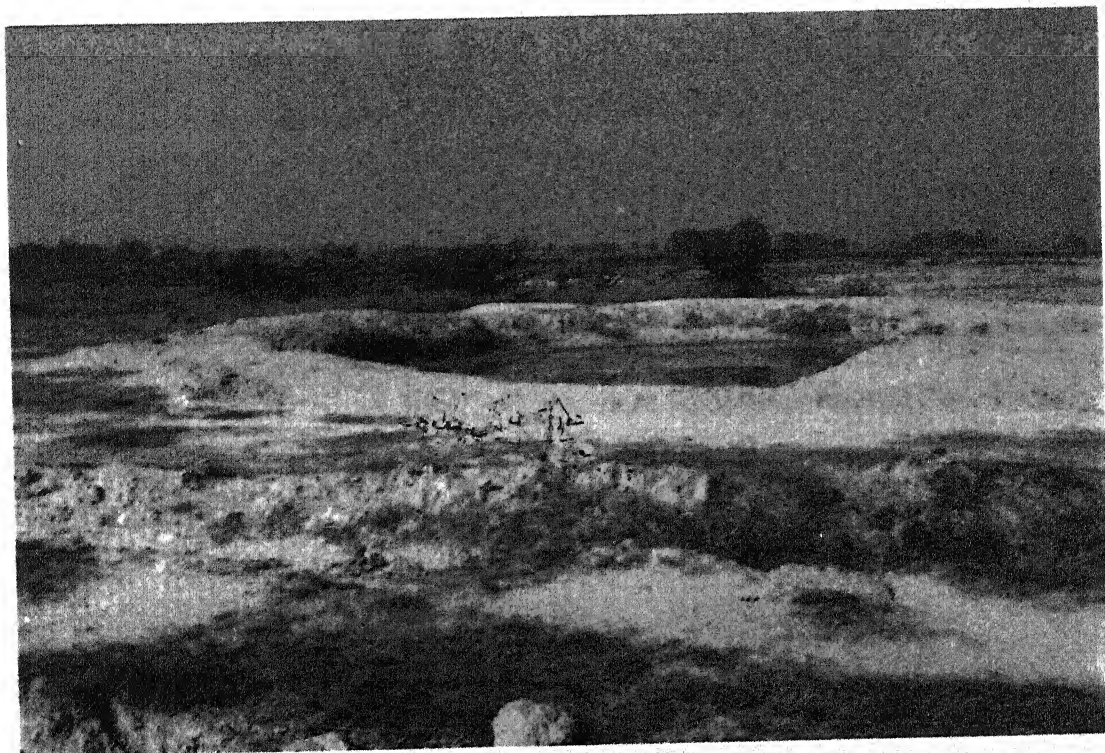
Entry Point Work-Boundary Wall, JFMC-Badanpur



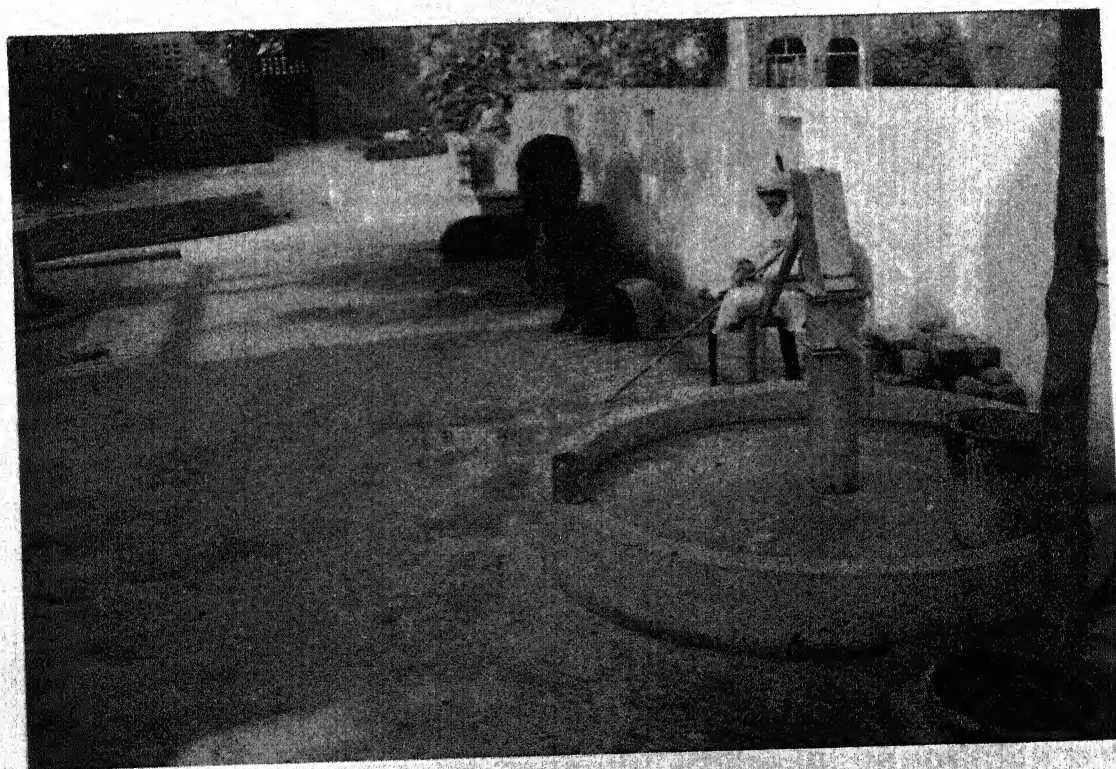
Added Natural Regeneration (Plantation year 2004-05) JFMC-Saman



Added Natural Regeneration (Plantation year 2004-05) JFMC-Kishni



Entry Point work - Irrigation Reforms, JFMC-Badanpur



Entry Point Work-India Marka-II Hand Pump, JFMC-Anjani



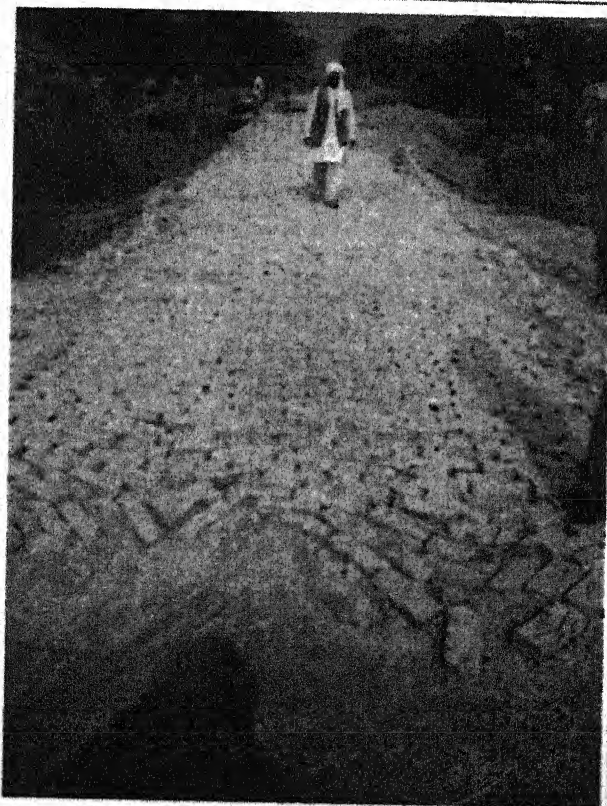
Entry Point work - Deepening of Pond, JFMC-Anjani



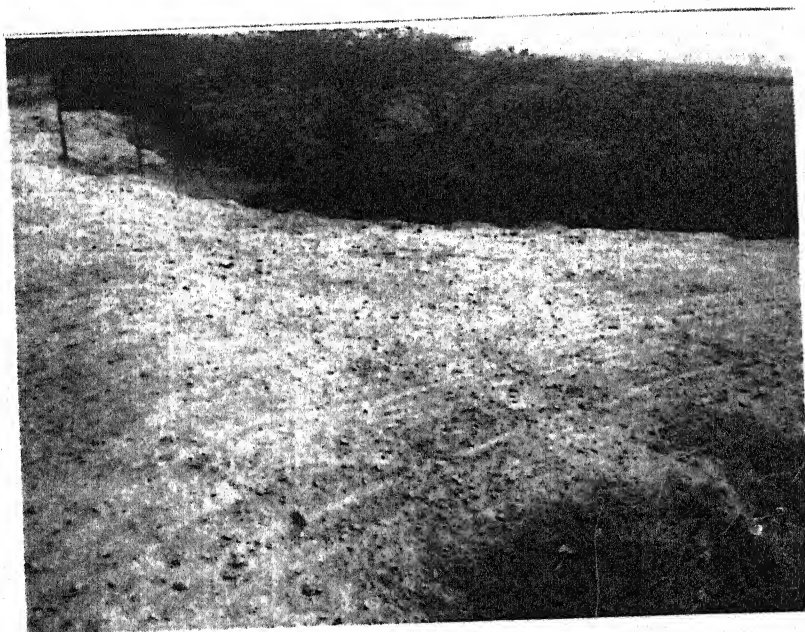
Entry Point Work-Waiting Hall, JFMC-Saman



Entry Point work - Construction of Road, JFMC-Saman



Entry Point Work-Construction of Road, JFMC-Saman



Entry Point work - Construction of Road, JFMC-Saman

संख्या 5671 पत्रावली सं०-Ag-32804 दिनांक 11-2-2003



सोसाइटी-रजिस्ट्रीकरण

का

प्रमाण-पत्र

(अधिनियम संख्या 21,1860 के अधीन)

संख्या 2167 2002 2003

एतद्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मैनपुरीवन विकास -

आधिकांश आपीलाप-सामाजिक बानिकी वन प्रभाग, मैनपुरी

जनपद-मैनपुरी

को आज उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी प्रवृत्ति के संबंध में यथासंशोधित सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम 1860 ई० के अधीन सम्यक् रूप से रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है। यह प्रमाण-पत्र 10-2-2003 तक विधिमान्य होगा।

आज दिनांक 11 फरवरी दो हजार तीन को

मेरे हस्ताक्षर से दिया गया।

सोसाइटी के रजिस्ट्रार,
उत्तर प्रदेश।

प्रभागीय निदेशक-सहस्य/सिन्धु

प्रभागीय निदेशक

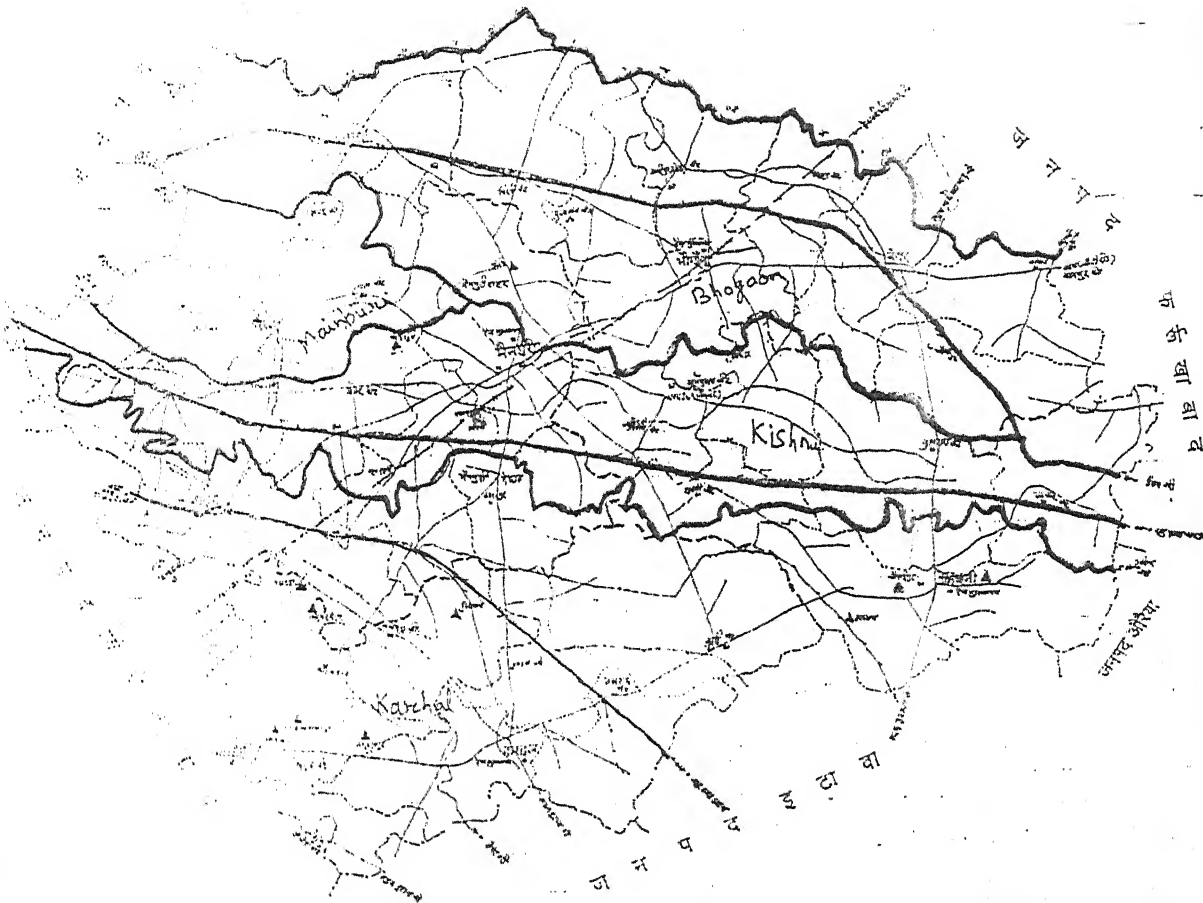
सामाजिक बानिकी प्रभाग
मैनपुरी

मानचित्र

सामाजिक वानिकी वन प्रभाग भैरपुरी

(जनपद-भैरपुरी)

संस्करण 1:250,000 या 1:50,000



भैरपुरी वन प्रभाग के उपवन प्रभागों के क्षेत्रफल व वीट

उप वन प्रभाग	उप वन नाम	क्षेत्रफल वर्ग मीटर	वीट का क्षेत्रफल	अंशिक वन क्षेत्र
1-भैरपुरी	1-भैरपुरी	1-भैरपुरी	1-भैरपुरी	1-भैरपुरी
	2-भैरपुरी	2-भैरपुरी	2-भैरपुरी	2-भैरपुरी
	3-भैरपुरी	3-भैरपुरी	3-भैरपुरी	3-भैरपुरी
	4-भैरपुरी	4-भैरपुरी	4-भैरपुरी	4-भैरपुरी
	5-भैरपुरी	5-भैरपुरी	5-भैरपुरी	5-भैरपुरी
	6-भैरपुरी	6-भैरपुरी	6-भैरपुरी	6-भैरपुरी
	7-भैरपुरी	7-भैरपुरी	7-भैरपुरी	7-भैरपुरी
	8-भैरपुरी	8-भैरपुरी	8-भैरपुरी	8-भैरपुरी
	9-भैरपुरी	9-भैरपुरी	9-भैरपुरी	9-भैरपुरी
	10-भैरपुरी	10-भैरपुरी	10-भैरपुरी	10-भैरपुरी
2-भैरपुरी	11-भैरपुरी	11-भैरपुरी	11-भैरपुरी	11-भैरपुरी
	12-भैरपुरी	12-भैरपुरी	12-भैरपुरी	12-भैरपुरी
	13-भैरपुरी	13-भैरपुरी	13-भैरपुरी	13-भैरपुरी

जिले की जनसंख्या : 1316746 (सन् 1991)
जिले का क्षेत्रफल : 2759 वर्ग किलोमीटर
आरक्षित वन का क्षेत्रफल : 350627 रुकड

मानचित्र तैयार करने वाले : [Name]
संस्करण : [Year]

Annexure - IV

मैनपुरी वन विकास अधिकरण की कार्यकारिणी के पदाधिकारियों / सदस्यों की सूची

क्रम सं०	पदेन सदस्यो / नामित व्यक्तियों के नाम	पता	पद	व्यवसाय
1	2	3	4	5

- वन सस्यक एवं क्षेत्रीय निदेशक,
सा 0 वा 0 वनभूमि क्षेत्र,
आगरा।
कार्यालय वन सस्यक, एड
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक सा 0 वा 0
वनभूमि क्षेत्र, आगरा।
राजकीय सेवा
- प्रभागीय निदेशक
कार्यालय प्रभागीय निदेशक,
सा 0 वा 0 वन प्रभाग,
गोला बाजार, मैनपुरी।
सदस्य / सचिव
राजकीय सेवा
- जिला विकास अधिकारी
जिला प्राग्य विकास अधिकरण,
विकास भवन मैनपुरी।
पदेन सदस्य
राजकीय सेवा
- जिला कृषि अधिकारी
जनपद -- मैनपुरी
पदेन सदस्य
राजकीय सेवा
- जिला पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी
जनपद -- मैनपुरी
पदेन सदस्य
राजकीय सेवा
- जिला उद्योग अधिकारी
जनपद -- मैनपुरी
पदेन सदस्य
राजकीय सेवा
- जिला पचायत अधिकारी
जनपद -- मैनपुरी
पदेन सदस्य
राजकीय सेवा
- मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी
जनपद -- मैनपुरी
पदेन सदस्य
राजकीय सेवा

प्रभागीय निदेशक
मामाजिक वानिकी वन
मैनपुरी।
मुख्य पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी
मैनपुरी (च०३००)
मुख्य उद्योग अधिकारी
मैनपुरी।
मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी
मैनपुरी।
Chief Medical Officer
Maidpur

सहा प्रमुख
जिला उद्योग सेवा

नियमावली

- 1- संस्था का नाम - मैन्पुरी विकास प्राधिकरण
- 2- संस्था का पूरा पता - कार्यालय सा 0 वा 0 वन प्रभाग, मैन्पुरी
जनपद - मैन्पुरी।
पिन कोड - 205001
दूरभाष - 05672-34503
जनपद मैन्पुरी वन प्रभाग का सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्षेत्र।
- 3- संस्था का कार्यक्षेत्र - संस्था के उद्देश्य स्मृति पत्र में दिये गये उद्देश्य के अनुसार ही होंगे।
- 4- संस्था का उद्देश्य -
- 5- संस्था की सदस्यता तथा सदस्यों के वर्ग -

मैन्पुरी वन विकास प्राधिकरण का निर्माण सरकारी, गैर सरकारी ग्राम वन समितियों के अध्यक्ष एवं उनके द्वारा नामित सदस्यों को मिलाकर किया गया है। जिनमें महिलाओं की सहभागिता / सदस्यता का प्राविधान अनिवार्य रूप से किया गया है। प्राधिकरण का गठन पदेन सदस्यों तथा नामित सदस्यों को मिलाकर किया गया है।

- 6- सदस्यता की समाप्ति -



- 1- मृत्यु होने पर।

- 2- चागल या दिवंगतिया होने पर।

- 3- प्राधिकरण द्वारा गिल्टिफिकेशन होने पर।

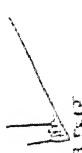
हस्ताक्षर

वन संरक्षण एवं विकाश निदेशक
संरक्षण विभाग, अंगरा



हस्ताक्षर
प्रशासनिक अधिकारी
मैन्पुरी

प्रशासनिक अधिकारी
मैन्पुरी


हस्ताक्षर
प्रशासनिक अधिकारी
मैन्पुरी

- 4- प्राधिकरण के उद्देश्यों के विपरीत कार्य करने पर।
- 5- आरक्षित क्षेत्र प्रत्यक्ष (वन सख्त) द्वारा निलम्बित किये जाने पर।
- 7- सख्त के अग -
- (अ) मैनुरी वन विकास प्राधिकरण के निम्न अग होंगे -
- (अ) सामान्य सभा (जनरल बोर्ड)
- (ब) कार्यकारिणी समिति (एजीक्यूटिव बोर्ड)
- (अ) सामान्य सभा (जनरल बोर्ड) - इसके निम्न व्यक्ति सदस्य होंगे -
- (क) मैनुरी वन विकास प्राधिकरण के अन्तर्गत समस्त ग्राम वन समितियों के अध्यक्ष
- (ख) सभी ग्राम वन समितियों के सदस्य सचिव
- (ग) प्रत्येक ग्राम वन समिति की महिला सदस्या
- (घ) जिला स्तरीय वन समिति के अध्यक्ष
- (ङ) प्रभाग के समस्त वन क्षेत्राधिकारी, सहायक वन सख्त एवं उप प्रभाग के वन अधिकारी

(ब) प्राधिकरण की कार्यकारिणी (एजीक्यूटिव बोर्ड) के समस्त सदस्य पदेन (एक्स ऑफीसियो) सदस्य होंगे तथा सामान्य सभा के अध्यक्ष सचिवित वन सख्त होंगे।

8- सामान्य सभा (जनरल बोर्ड) की संचालन प्रक्रिया -

(अ) बैठकें - सामान्य सभा (जनरल बोर्ड) की सामान्य बैठक वर्ष में एक बार तथा विशेष बैठक आवश्यकतापूर कभी भी बुलाई

हस्ताक्षर
वन सख्त एवं क्षेत्राधिकारी
मैनुरी

हस्ताक्षर
जिला विकास अधिकारी
मैनुरी

हस्ताक्षर
प्रभाग वन अधिकारी
मैनुरी

(ब) सूचनावधि - साधारण सभा की सामान्य बैठक की सूचना 15 दिन पूर्व तथा विशेष बैठक की सूचना 7 दिन पूर्व लिखित रूप से दी जावेगी। सूचना को प्रेषित करने का दायित्व सदस्य सचिव / प्रांतीय निदेशक को होगा। सूचना डाक द्वारा या रजिस्टर्ड

घुमाकर दी जायेगी।

(स) गणपूर्ति -

प्राधिकरण के कार्यकारिणी समिति के कुछ सदस्यों की दो तिहाई (2/3) संख्या में उपस्थिति सदस्यों से गणपूर्ति मान्य जायेगी। परन्तु स्थगित बैठक के लिए कोरस का प्रतिपक्ष नहीं होगा।

(द) अधिवेशन की

स्थिति -

सभा का वार्षिक अधिवेशन वर्ष में एक बार होगा जिसकी तिथि कार्यकारिणी के दो तिहाई सदस्यों के बहुमत से तय की जायेगी तथा विशिष्ट अधिवेशन प्राधिकरण को आवश्यकता एवं अध्यक्ष को अनुमति से सदस्य सचिव द्वारा तय की गयी

तिथि होगी।

(ध) सामान्य सभा के

कर्तव्य / अधिकार -

1- कार्यकारिणी समिति का चुनाव

2- संस्था का वार्षिक बजट पास करना

3- संस्था की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पास करना

4- संस्था के नियमों, विनियमों में सम्शोधन, परिवर्तन दो तिहाई सदस्यों के बहुमत से करना।

9- कार्यकारिणी (एजीक्यूटिव बॉडी) - इसके निम्न अध्यक्ष / सदस्य होंगे -

(क) अध्यक्ष -

वन सल्लाह एवं क्षेत्रीय निदेशक सा 0 वा 0 ब्रजभूमि क्षेत्र, आगरा।

हस्ताक्षर
वन सल्लाह एवं क्षेत्रीय निदेशक
SA00410 ब्रजभूमि क्षेत्र, आगरा।

हस्ताक्षर
उत्तरांचल विकास अधिकारी
मंडल विकास अधिकारी
ब्रजभूमि

हस्ताक्षर
प्रभागीय निदेशक
SA100410 वनप्रभाग
भारत।

(ख) सदस्य/सचिव - प्रभागीय निदेशक, सा 0 वा 0 वन प्रभाग, पुरी सदस्य सचिव का मुख्य कार्यकां अन्तर्गत एग्रीकल्चर

आगिरार) होगे।

(ग) पदेन सदस्य - जिला विकास अधिकारी, जिला कृषि अधिकारी, जिला पशु चिकित्साधिकारी, भूमि सन्तान अधिकारी, जिला समाज कल्याण अधिकारी, जिला उद्योग अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत राज अधिकारी, जिला वैश्व शिक्सा अधिकारी, मुख्य चिकित्साधिकारी, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग व सिचाई विभाग के अधिकारी एवं जिला उद्यान अधिकारी, 'उप निभाधिकारी' -

मैनपुरी (कुल-13 सदस्य)

उक्त पदेन सदस्यों को गतिविकारी (VOTING RIGHTS) नहीं होगा।

जिला स्तरीय वन समिति के अध्यक्ष समिति के सदस्य होंगे।

ग्राम वन समितियों से 16 नामित व्यक्ति जिसमें 9 महिलाये सम्मिलित हैं, भी सदस्य होंगी।

इस प्रकार कार्य कारिणी समिति के कुल 31 सदस्य होंगे जिसमें अध्यक्ष एवं सचिव / मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

तथा 29 अन्य सदस्य होंगे।

कार्यकारिणी समिति की संचालन प्रक्रिया -

(अ) बैठके -

कार्यकारिणी समिति (एग्रीकल्चरल बोर्ड) की सामान्य बैठक की सूचना वर्ष में चार बार तथा आवश्यकतानुसार माह में

एक बार होगी।

(ब) सूचनावधि -

कार्यकारिणी समिति (एग्रीकल्चरल बोर्ड) की सामान्य बैठक की सूचना 7 दिन पूर्व विशेष बैठक की सूचना 24 घण्टे पूर्व

सदस्यों को लिखित रूप से दी जायेगी।

(स) गणपूर्ति -

कुल सदस्य सख्या का दो तिहाई भाग बहुमत कोरा होगा परन्तु स्थापित बैठक के शिरो कोरा का प्रतिशत नहीं होगा

हस्ताक्षर
वन सहायक एवं क्षेत्रीय निदेशक
सा 10 वा 10 वन प्रभाग, आगरा

हस्ताक्षर
जिला विकास अधिकारी
मैनपुरी
विशेष विकास अधिकारी
मैनपुरी

हस्ताक्षर
प्रभागीय निदेशक
सा 10 वा 10 वन प्रभाग
मैनपुरी

(द) रिक्त स्थानों

की पूर्ति :- रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति सामान्य सभा के दो तिहाई सदस्यों के बहुमत से शेष कार्यकाल के लिये किया जायेगा।

(घ) कार्यकारिणी समिति के आचार व कर्तव्य -

- 1- कार्यकारिणी समिति अपनी सस्थाओं के संचालन व व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से उपसमितियों गठित करेगी।
- 2- सस्था को समस्त चल एवं अचल सम्पत्ति पर इसका अधिकार होगा।
- 3- वार्षिक विवरण व आगामी सत्र का अनुमानित आय व्यय वृत्त बनाकर सामान्य सभा के समक्ष स्वीकृत हेतु रखेगी।
- 4- समस्त नियुक्तियों तथा कार्यरत व्यक्तियों को विशेष अवकाशों पर अन्तिम स्वीकृत देगी।
- 5- कार्यकारिणी समिति का निर्वाचन सामान्य सभा द्वारा प्रति दो वर्ष बाँट होगा।
- 6- कार्यकारिणी समिति वार्षिक आय व्यय का लेखा-जोखा रखेगी तथा उसका ऑडिट करवायेगी।

10- कार्यकारिणी समिति के पदाधिकारियों के अधिकार व कर्तव्य :-

- 1- प्राधिकरण का अध्यक्ष वन सञ्जव हो : उसे चेयर परसन कहा जायेगा।
 - 2- कार्यकारिणी समिति व सामान्य सभा की बैठकों की अध्यक्षता करना।
 - 3- सामान्य मतदान में बराबर मत होने की दृशा में निर्णायक मत देकर निर्णय देना।
 - 4- सस्था की व्यवस्था एवं प्रयत्न का उत्तरदायित्व वहन करना।
 - 5- सभी प्रकार की नियुक्तियों, पद एवं पदोन्नति को अन्तिम स्वीकृति देना तथा सभी प्रकार के व्यय को स्वीकृति देना।
- सदस्य/सचिव :- 1- प्राधिकरण का सदस्य/सचिव प्रमार्गीय निदेशक होगा तथा चीफ एजीक्यूटिव आगे सर कहा जायेगा।

2- प्राधिकरण के खाते का संचालन करेगा तथा वन सञ्जव, द्वारा नामित सदस्य/सचिव होगा।

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मेनपुरी।

3- कोष, सदस्यता शुल्क, दान अथवा : ग प्रकार की सहायता ग्रहण करना आय व्यय का लेखा-तोखा तथा समस्त

अभिलेखों को सुरक्षित रखना।

11- सस्था के नियमों व विनियमों का रूपांतरन -

सस्था के नियमों में संशोधन परिवर्तन सस्था की सामान्य सभा के बहुमत से सोसायटी रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट की धारा

12 के अनुसार किया जायेगा।

किसी मान्यता प्राप्त बैंक में जमा किया जायेगा जिसके मुताबिक संचालन सचिव / चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव ऑफिसर

के हस्ताक्षर द्वारा किया जायेगा।

13- सस्था के आय-व्यय का लेखा परीक्षण -

सम्पूर्ण आय-व्यय का लेखा परीक्षण वर्ष के अन्त में किसी अधीक्षक द्वारा कराया जायेगा।

सम्पूर्ण आय-व्यय का लेखा परीक्षण वर्ष के अन्त में किसी अधीक्षक द्वारा कराया जायेगा।

सस्था द्वारा अथवा उसके विरुद्ध अदावती कार्यवाही के संचालन का दायित्व -

यदि कोई मुकदमा सस्था पर या सस्था किसी पर मुकदमा चलाये तो समस्त मुकदमों सदस्य सचिव के नाम से ही

दायर किये जायेंगे। किसी विवाद की स्थिति में आरक्षित क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक का निम्न अन्तिम व मान्य होगा।

15- सस्था के अभिलेख-1-सदस्यता रजिस्टर

2- बैठक की सूचना पत्र

3- कार्यवाही रजिस्टर

4- केशा युक्त व लेजर

5- बैंक पास बुक

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6- स्टाक रजिस्टर

16- संस्था का विघटन :- संस्था की सामान्य सभा द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से विघटन का निर्णय लिये जाने की स्थिति में या वन विभाग द्वारा किसी नये शासनादेश के लागू होने के स्थिति में किया जायेगा।

17- विघटित समितियों

का निस्तारण :- संस्था के विघटन की दशा में वन विभाग द्वारा शासन स्तर पर लिये गये निर्णयों के अनुरूप समितियों का निस्तारण किया जायेगा।

दिनांक - 11-7-2002

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